## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

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## AMUSEMENTS TO-DAY AND EVENING.

NAMEO'S THEATRE-HEARTS OF STEEL, Matines HAVERLY'S THEATRE-GALLEY SLAVE Matino GRAND OPERA HOUSE-CRUSHED TRAGEDIAN. Mat STANDARD THEATRE-PRINCESS Toro. Matinee. DALY'S THEATRE-AN ARAMAN NIGHT. Matinoo. ACADEMY OF MUSIC-FAUST MATINEE. THALIA THEATRE-VER KAUPTE SCHLAF. Matinea. REGADWAY OPERA HOUSE-STRATEGISTS. Mating PIPTH AVENUE-H M S PINAPOPE Matineo. GERMANIA THEATRE-IPHIGENIA AUF TOURIS. ABERLE'S THEATRE-TINA, THE MILK VENDER, Matino PARK THEATRE-FRITZ IN URLAND. Matinoc.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE-FRENCH FLATS. Matinoc NEW YORK CIRCUS-HUMPTY DUMPTY. Matinoo. KOSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL NEW YORK AQUARIUM-UNCLE TON'S CABIN. Matthee COMIQUE-MULLIGAN GUARDS' OHRISTMAS. Matineo. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS-Matineo. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-VARIETY. STEINWAY HALL-MESSIAN. CHICKERING HALL-JOSEFFT MATINEE MADISON SOUARE GARDEN-WALKING MATCH.

## BROOKLYN ACADENY OF MUSIC-PINAPORE MATING WITH SUPPLEMENT

NEW YORK. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1879

Advertisers are respectfully requested to hand in their advertisements previous to eight o'clock in the evening to insure proper classification.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be cold and fair. To-morrow it promises to be warmer and partly cloudy, with snow, turning to rain.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- The stock market opened strong, but almost immediately became weak, and closed on a general decline of two points at almost the lowest figures of the day. Money was made stringent for a time, raled at 7 per cent for call loans and closed at 4 per cent. There was no feature in the bond dealings worthy of special notice. Foreign exchange was unsettled, as it was a holiday in London and at San Francisco, and there are no quotations from these important points.

A CABLE DESPATCH informs us that the Dempsey family have been reinstated in their former home at Balla, from which they were recently evicted.

THE COMMITTEE who were directed to investigate the alleged election frauds in the Cincinnati Congressional district have found their mountain to be a remarkably small molehill.

BLOODY WORK is expected in the Georgia mountains between the illicit distillers and the revenue men. It is about time the government taught these moonshiners that they must obey the law as well as other people.

THE LATEST REVOLUTION in St. Domingo is reported successful. By and by the St. Dominicans will indulge in another revolution and turn things topsy-turvy, as is the custom

THE GENTILES IN UTAH object to the reappointment of Governor Emery on the ground that he is not sound on the polygamy question. But is it not time that the word "Gentile" was made obsolete in the Mormon Territory !

LATEST ADVICES FROM VALPARAISO indicate that the Peruvian's are expecting the Chileans to attack Callao and Lima, and that the President is marching with a force to defend the latter city. Peru needs a general to lead her

AN ACT OF REAL HEROISM WAS performed a few days ago on the rapid transit line of the Long Island Railroad, when one of the train men caught a falling passenger and held him out of danger for a distance of two blocks, thereby imperilling his own life. William Howard deserves a gold medal for his courage.

THE CARS on the Metropolitan Elevated road are comfortably heated, as they should be: but the waiting rooms in the stations along the route are miserably cold. The gas stoves in use are offensive and unhealthy, while they fail to heat the rooms properly. Cannot the com pany afford the expense of coal, or does it wish to discountenance the use of the rooms? The unfortunate gatemen are the principal sufferers, for they are kept half frozen during the nine and a half hours they are on duty.

THE DEATH OF RECORDER HACKETT remove from our midst a citizen who did his duty fear lessly manfully, modestly. An upright judge, he made criminals learn that the law could not be defied with impunity, and politicians found that "influence" had no weight with him. Though feeble health kept Mr. Hackett from his post for months the people of New York did not forget him, and now that he is dead his memory will be cherished by them as that of a public servant who did his duty honestly.

THE WEATHER .- The pressure is above the mean throughout all the districts except over the Upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys, where a centre of disturbance that advanced from the regions of Dakota and Montana during the afternoon is now developing storm energy. The barometer is highest over the central valleys, causing very steep gradients for southerly and southwesterly winds to form in the North-west. Snow fell in the lake regions and on the Atlantic coast north of Cape Hatteras, while rain showers are reported in the Gulf States The weather was generally fair in the West and Northwest. A decided rise took place in temperature west of the Mississippi. East of that river it fell slightly. The winds have been brisk in the lake regions and on the Gulf coast, brisk to high in the Northwest and fresh in the other sections of the country. When the approaching disturbance shall have advanced to the lower lake regions the tempera ture will rise very quickly in the Middle Atlan tic States. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be cold and fair. To-morrow it promises to be warmer and partly cloudy, with snow, turning to rain.

Governor Garcelon's "Case."

The despatches from Maine which we print this morning supply a clear, intelligible and detailed statement of the reasons, or professed reasons, which governed the action of the State Canvassing Board in rejecting such a multitude of returns. We have the formal report of the committee of the Council to which the returns were referred for examination. It is fair that these statements receive such attention as may be due to the official sources from which they come. To be sure they are ex parte; but until their specific allegations of facts are contradicted in some authentic manner, or by some responsible persons, we are not at liberty to impugn their credibility. Facts must be respected, no matter which party they may help or harm. Unless the detailed official statements, now first promulgated, can be successfully controverted the Governor and Council have a very plausible, not to say a very strong, case. Of course allowance must be made for the fact that these statements, though official, are ex parte; but, being official, they are entitled to credit until they are met and confuted by specific evidence. We accept them provisionally while awaiting authentic contradiction. If they shall be disproved by evidence they will recoil upon their authors, convicting them of wilful falsification of facts in addition to the great crime of wilfully falsifying the election returns of the State. But surely we are not to assume that these official averments are false in advance of credible evidence to prove them so. As yet they are uncontradicted. As yet they seem to bear on their face the impress of truth. Assuming that they are true the case against the Governor has been greatly

The report of the committee of the Council sets forth the reasons for the rejection of returns in every instance in which such rejection affected the result. Each case must be judged on its separate reasons. It would be absurd to lump them all into one mass and denounce them by wholesale because they happen to affect the election of so many members of the Legislature. If case A is defensible, and case B is defensible, and case C is defensible, and so on to the end of the alphabet, the summation of the whole is defensible. If thirty per cent, or sixty per cent, or ninety per cent of the decisions are justifiable, the action of the Governor and Council is justified to that extent. It is not a matter that can be judged en bloc without examination of the separate instances.

The Governor and Council claim that their decisions on every local return were in strict pursuance of mandatory provisions of hw. They plead uniform precedents set by their predecessors; they plead judicial decisions by the highest State tribunals; they plead the plain language of the constitution and statutes in defence of their decisions. Have they misrepresented the precedents? Have thay misstated the adjudications of the courts? Have they made false or garbled quotations from the statutes? If they have it can be shown, and they will be covered with disgrace.
But until it is shown the public outside of
the State will suspend its judgment. If the Governor and Council have done nothing but what the law required them to do then the law alone is responsible for

the unexpected results. The idea has been industriously disseminated by the republicans that the numerous decisions of the Governor and Council by which returns were rejected fixes the comunless the Legislature, which has power to go behind the returns and investigate the facts in their first sources, shall violate its duty. It is assumed by the republicans that it will violate its duty, since there will be at the outset a fusion majority. But does this necessarily follow? Because a democratic returning board which had no legal authority to go behind the actual returns declined to do so is it to be assumed that a provisional democratic majority of a Legislature which has power to go behind the returns and decide cases on their merits will refuse to discharge their duty? Had the Governor and Council possessed the same legal authority to make investigations which belongs to the Legislature it is unlikely that Portland and other cities would have been deprived of their representation; but, their authority being restricted by law to a mere examination and certification of the returns, they were unable to practise the equities which are within the power of the egislature. It was the duty of the Governor and Council to certify to what they actually found in the returns, counting such as the law allowed them to count and refusing to count those which the law does not permit to be counted. Their exense for not going into the equities and respecting the intention of the voters is want of power. The majority of the Legislature will have no such excuse to plead. It will be their duty to see that justice is done, as it would have been Governor Garcelon's clear duty had the law permitted him and his associates to look into the facts which lie back of the returns. It is an unwargantable inference that a fusion majority of the Legislature will not exercise a rectifying power which they possess because a fusion Governor and Council did not exercise a rectifying power which they did not possess. There is no proof that they have misstated the contents of any return. There is not even a pretence that the returns which they refused to count were regular in form or complied with the positive requirements of the law. Returns which were defective in the same particulars have been repeatedly rejected by their predecessors. The points of law on which they acted have been taken from decisions of the highest courts of the State. This at least is what the

Now, we venture to suggest that before setting the State in a flame with threats of

Governor and Council allege, and as yet

their allegations have been met by no

specific denials, much less by any specific

execution of a lawful order of the Governor, which was a consequence of those threats, it would have been wiser for the republicans to have taken up the rejected returns one by one and to have shown either that the alleged defects did not exist or that the law, as heretofore expounded and practised, permits such returns to be counted. When an uprising against the State authority is threatened, and the threats have begun to be executed by mob violence, it behooves the threateners and insurgents to have the excuse that the authority against which they rebel is illegal, or has been illegally exercised. In the present stage of the controversy threats of force are unseemly and disgraceful. The time for violence, if violence be instifiable at all, will be after the Legislature, which has power to go behind the returns, shall have refused seats to those members whom the people clearly intended to elect and for whom they actually cast a majority of their

Emancipation in Cuba. If the emancipation project which passed the Spanish Senate on Christmas Eve were a bond fide measure it would indeed be "glad tidings of great joy." But there is strong reason to fear that it is nothing of the kind, but merely a clumsy attempt to prevent immediate emancipation under cover of sanctioning it in a distant future. The bill which was adopted with such unprecedented unanimity is not the bill introduced by the Cabinet of General Martinez-Campos, nor is it a fulfilment of the promises made by that statesman to the people of Cuba. It provides for a long period of compulsory servitude before emancipation, which is not to commence in any case until 1886, and may drag along for several years more. It is known that Martinez-Campos was the great advocate of immediate emancipation in Cuba in pursuance of a distinct pledge made to the inhabitants of that island. It is known that the project introduced by him recognized that Spain, no less than Cuba, should bear the financial burden of this great measure of reparation, and that provision was made for partial compensation to the owners of slave property. Finally, it is known that it was his inability to obtain the sanction of his own project which led him to resign office last month.

It is, therefore, without surprise that we see the names of Martinez-Campos. Jovellar and Concha figuring beside the Senators for Cuba and Puerto Rico in opposition to the project which has just passed the upper branch of the Spanish Cortes. The bill that has been enacted is not a genuine measure of emancipation. It is a solemn mockery, which "keeps the word of promise to the ear, but breaks it to the hope." The loyal conduct of Martinez-Campos and the Cuban Semators in utterly rejecting the delusive offers of Canovas del Castillo is of good omen. Monarchical Spain cannot afford to trifle with the name and fame of her best soldier-of the restorer of the crown and the pacifier of Cuba. It is to be hoped that the indignation which should follow such an unworthy attempt to juggle with plighted faith no less than with the rights of an oppressed race will result in the recall of Martinez-Campos and the enactment of a genuine measure of emancipation.

The Afghau War.

It is sixteen days since General Roberts, with the British troops at Cabul, was beaten by the Afghans in a series of sharp fights near that city, and compelled to abandon it and take refuge within the lines of a fortiplexion of the new Legislature. We fail to ned camp near by. Precisely what has pable of comprehending the severity of that outside of his camp. Indeed, we have had very meagre accounts of the fights that preceded his mishap, for the British press, discouraged, perhaps, by the rules made for correspondents, seems to have out its service down to the lowest possible point, and thus the host of volunteer and energetic news gatherers and news carriers which might have given an exact account of the condition were not in harness on this occasion. But if correspondents had been absolutely free since General Roberts has been in Sharpur they could have told but little, since communication has been kept up only by signalling with a mirror. It was reported yesterday that General Gough, from Jagdallak, had reached and reinforced General Roberts. General Gough had two regimentsone of Punjab cavalry, another of Punjab infantry. It appears to be assumed in the London despatches that this reinforcement is of some importance, and in fact is enough to turn the scale as between Roberts and the Afghans, which seems to us to attach an excessive value to two native regiments. We do not believe that this reinforcement can make much difference in General Roberts' position, and that unless the Afghan force has been broken up and dispersed by dissensions of its own his predicament is nearly as bad as ever.

The Yellow Fing.

Passengers on the elevated railroads and the different ferries to-day will find a modest box at every station and gate, surmounted by a small yellow flag. It is to be hoped that due attention will be given these little boxes, for they are intended for the benefit of the city hospitals. Those who are in health these holiday times may well afford to remember those who linger in our hospitals. If every passenger on these several routes to-day will drop an additional fare into the boxes vided for them the aggregate will be a handsome sum. To-morrow collections are to be taken in all the churches in aid of the hospitals, it being "Hospital Sunday," today being "Hospital Saturday." We trust that every church-goer will be prepared to help in this good work, for no charity so strongly appeals to the heart and hand as these deserving institutions. Liberally endowed and supported as some of our hospitals are, they all need more money. The citizens of New York are so liberal in responding to all legitimate appeals we may confidently anticipate a large addition to the funds of our various hospitals

simply call attention to this most praise worthy movement because we know that a word of reminder is all that is necessary in the premises. Let us remember the words of the Saviour; for He said, "They that be whole need not a physician, but they that are sick," and those of Paul in his Epistle to the Corinthians, "Let all your things be done with charity."

Canadian Independence

nice distinction between loving and being

in love, and lets her mind dwell upon it, there is lurking danger to the marital tie. According to an important letter from Montreal, which will be found elsewhere in our columns, this is an increasing peril in the relations of the people of Canada to Great Britain. A great and growing part of the Canadian population, it says, is learning to discriminate very nicely between loyalty to the Empire and loyalty to the Dominion. It loves the one, but is in love with the other. The sequence, which in marital matters is styled divorce, the influential Canadian whose conversation our correspondent reports styles independence. The Toronto Globe, in a significant article which we append to this letter from Montreal, confesses the existence of the dangerous discontent, but imputes annexation to the United States as its aim instead of mere independence of British authority. This is pure assertion. Not a breath of any such purpose is blown by our frank Canadian informant, who, we venture to believe, is better acquainted with the subject than the usually well informed Globe itself; and even if it were true, there is not the slightest inclination at present on this side of the boundary line to admit Canada to the privileges of our Union, were she and Great Britain both humble suitors for that blessing. Barkis chalked "willing" a great many times on the tailboard of his cart before Peggotty consented. The Globe, therefore, might have spared its impolite discourse concerning the alleged corruptions of our government. It is out of keeping with a Christmas article about "peace and good will" which appears in an adjoining column of the same number of the paper. Whatever are our national meannesses, we never took five and a half million dollars from a neighbor in compensation for a fishing license and afterward set a mob to worry his fishermen for dropping a line over the taffrail on a Sunday morning.

The reasons why Canadians are getting so ardently in love with their own country, while they merely love the British Empire, are plain enough to understand. They are victims of an imperial policy which they are denied any representation in shaping. They suffer discomforts from dependence on British administration. Some of them our Canadian informant enumerates -- the restriction of markets for their manufactures and produce, so that their protective tariff reacts against their interests; the control of their public works by fancied imperial necessities, bending railway routes hundreds of miles out of the proper lines of traffic; the limitation of the fields of ambition, enterprise and honor accessible to olever young men, both in official and in private life; the perils of their vast commercial marine in case of war between England and the most insignificant maritime Power, and the certainty of the conquest of the whole land if England's adversary were the United States-these, and many more. We omit the social and sentimental grievances of court regulations about long trains and low necks, on which he dwells. we think, with undue emphasis. Perhaps the people of the United States are incato put it into the catalogue of wrongs in our own Declaration of Independence, and we fancy that any Canadian Jefferson will find equally insuperable difficulty in

making literary use of it.

Both our Monfreal letter and the Globe article intimate that the agitation is growing so fast that it is likely to become a prominent feature in Canadian politics. business and society this winter; and we are glad to hear it, for news from that quarter of the world has been uncommonly dull of late, and this is lively and entertaining. Possibly the creation of a dozen or two baronets and knights and the free distribution of three or four times as many buttonhole decorations from the Queen through the Marquis of Lorne may be attempted as a soothing measure; or, since the Canadian people have no representation in the British House of Commons, how would it do for Earl Beaconsfield to import half a dozen of them into the House of Lords with high sounding Indian titles?

The Heliograph.

The effective use recently made of the heliograph by General Roberts in his Afghan campaign shows the great value of the instrument in the hands of a skilful commander. Signalling by means of reflected light is not a novelty, but its application to military movements is but just coming to be realized in the English army.
"There is no doubt," said the London
Times, after the fearful disaster at Isandula, South Africa, "that had visual signalling either by the heliograph or by flags, been adopted in South Africa the disaster of January 22 would not have occurred." The conflict of that day between a detachment of the British army with an enemy seven times its superior in numbers would not have been so unequal had Lord Chelmsford, whose army lay within twenty miles of the massacre, been in heliographic communication with this detachment.

The heliograph is an apparatus for tele graphing by means of the sun's rays. It is mposed of a circular mirror, revolving on a horizontal axis. By means of adjusting screws the rays of the sun can be made to fall on any desired point of the mirror, which can be worked by the operator so that the flash shall be of any length, varied or grouped to represent letters or words composing messages. The range is very great and its signals intelligible without a glass to the distance of fifty miles. General Roberts, before taking his present position established a heliograph station at Khost, and thence flashed signals back to the fort violence and inciting a mob to resist the through the present effort. We therefore at Baunce, a distance of sixty miles. This

officer, it is said, has for some time been urging the more general adoption of the heliograph in the British army, and now, in his perilous, beleaguered position, finds it an invaluable aid in procuring timely

The instrument has in some form been long in use for military, naval and surveying purposes, but its applications are doubtless capable of increase. There seems to be no reason why it might not When a wife has come to comprehend the be more extensively introduced and effectively used for meteorological and stormwarning purposes, especially in the mountainous portions and valleys of the trans-Mississippi States and Territories and on the lakes, than for operations merely military between points not connected by telegraph wires. In the clear, transparent air of the Western plateau and the adjacent high regions, mirror telegraphy could apparently be employed with the best effect.

The Ministerial Crisis in France. The French Ministry which recently went out of office was sustained by a clear majority every time that its attitude was brought to the test of a vote; and yet its retirement was forced by its unsatisfactory relations to the majority. But the "majority" that thus forced it out and the "majority" that voted with it was not the same. There are, therefore, peculiar complications in the doctrine of ministerial responsibility to a majority as it is practised in France, and this is the cause of some difficulty in the formation a new Ministry. It is not merely a majority of the representatives voting that must support a Ministry. The majority that would suffice to give a valid vote for the enactment of a law cannot give a valid vote on the strictly political point of an interpellation. On a point of this nature votes are weighed as well as counted, and with a republican administration challenged to array its support on a vote the votes of non-republican members scarcely affect the balance. It is assumed that a republican Ministry has forfeited its claim to office if a majority in its favor can only be gained by counting the votes of members who do not sympathize with any one of the republican factions. It is not an element of strength to have the confidence of the Right, but the indication of a fatal flaw in the title of republican. There are some inconveniences in this viewed from the standpoint of the practical concerns of a parliament. It requires a sentimental rather than a working majority. Here, for instance, is a ministry bowled out of office by a majority, so called, because it would not use the ministerial initiative to introduce certain bills which could not command a majority vote and therefore could not pass. Had the government in-troduced the bills required by the republican programme they could not have been passed, because, though they would have had a defined republican support, they would not have had all the republican votes, and those against them would, with other elements of opposition, have been sufficient to defeat the Ministry. It would have gone out, therefore, if it presented the bills, and it had to go out because it would not present them, since the majority that sustained its refusal to present them was not made up of republican votes. This is a pretence that France is governed by some other force than the majority.

An Interview with Napoleon.

In another column we print one of the most spirited and interesting interviews with a great man that it has ever been our good fortune to lay before the readers of the HEBALD. The great man interviewed is Napoleon L.-Little Corporal, Soldier of Fortune, Conqueror, Emperor, &c .- and the reporter is the Prince de Metternich, from ose memoirs this remarkable chronicle of a futile diplomatic effort is taken. Napoleon has been sketched in many ways, and almost always and almost necessarily. in fact-by men littler than himself, men who looked at him from a lower level than that he stood upon, and whose distorted vision always magnified his proportions. The picture presented by Metternich is one ketched from the level of the subject, and gives a new impression.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

A coolie can live on \$2 a month. Blacksmiths injure more horses than drivers do, Senator Preston B. Plumb, of Kansas, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Senator Kernau's family are in mourning for Mrs. Kornan's sister, Mrs. Deveroaux.

A Washington belie wears a Worth dress of vel-

ves, ornamented with Impion birds.

The Buffalo Espress thinks that a deathbed repentance may be a good thing as a last resort.

The "blue pigeon flyer" is an English thief who strips and steals lead from roofs and cisterns.

Virginia qualls are very hard to kill. The bird lies well to dogs during the season, which ends in

January.

The Duchess of Edinburgh is going to Scotland on purpose to christen the Cray's new yacht, which is building on the Clyde. Englishmen who come to America for ten minutes usually "write up" the whole country. The French-

men who write about us do not come here at all.

"La trentaine," says a French wit of to-day, "est une
ville où la plupart des femmes ne se décident à faire teur
entrée officielle que quand elles en sont sorties depuis lang-

the femmes palantes of Paris, has died. She was born in 1785, and was a rival of Mile. Lange in the affec-

tions of Barras, the Director.

Alexander H. Stephens, Congressman from Georgia, always talks logically, in this manner:— Major premise, "A. H. Stephens said it;" minor premise, "It was said by A. H. Stephens;" conclusion, "It is what A. H. Stephens said."

London Life:—"A reward is offered for the recovery of 'Lord Chelmsford's wooden bath,' which

covery of 'Lord Chelmsford's wooden bath,' which was lost at Isandula, having been 'takep from the district office by some person or persons unknown.'

An Euglishman, of course, is lost without his tub."

Mine. Edmond Adam not only edits a review, but at times condescends to throw light on the French grammar. "Amour," she says, is masculine in the singular, feminine in the plural. "D'où il résulte, évidenment, que ces femmes, seules, ont le droit d'aimer plusieurs fois."

A descendant of Christopher Columbus was present

A descendant of Christopher Columbus was present at the King of Spain's marriage—Don Diego Colombo, gentleman of the royal chamber. The male line of the great traveller is extinct, but three collateral descendants remain, the above named; Den Fer-nando, a Deputy of Porto Rico, and Don Christopher,

Admiral and Governor of the Indies.

The large field used by the Skating Club at Vienna is grazed over during the summer, and as winter approaches it is covered with cement. On the approach of a cold susp the field is quickly covered

frost there is an inch of smooth, black ice. The grand stand for resters and spectators has a glass

grand stand for resters and spectators has a glass front. Thick matting leads to the ice and sticks cannot be used by skaters. You may have soup and beef, with an occasional burst of brass band music. The yearly fee is very small.

The Purisian:—"One or two studies in the Rue des Martyrs and neighborhood have been plunged into sudden mourning by the death of a noted medel who was known as 'St. Joseph' from the many times he has sat for the portrait of religious pictures. he has sat for the portrait of religious pictures. Other artists and the habitude of the Brasserio des Martyrs called him plain 'Joseph,' or 'the man with the wooden leg,' and the individual himself could give no further information as to his identity, never having known his parents. He was a foundling, and his benefactor, a wrestler in a travelling circus, had been a foundling, and pretended to the simple name of 'Hercules.' Joseph to the simple name of 'Hercules.' Joseph lost his leg through an accident which hap-pened to him while performing in public, and he was compelled to say farewell to that Bohemian kind of life which had taken him round France. He earned a procarious existence by sitting for artists, but his palmy days, as he' used to say, were during the Commune, when his weeden leg, like the hollow tooth of M. de Valcourt, enabled him to carry dospatches between the leaders of the party of order in Paris and the government at Versailles

GENERAL GRANT'S VISIT.

RECEIVING CALLS FROM PEACE MEN AND PREACHERS-PHILADELPHIA OFFICIALS SAY FAREWELL TO HIM.

At half-past ten o'clock this morning members of the Universal Peace Union called upon General Grant at the Continental Hotel. He was escorted into the room by Alfred H. Love, president of the union, who delivered an address of welcome. General Grant, replying, said that although he had been brought up a soldier he was of the opinion that there should be some way of preventing the spilling of innocent blood in a struggle in which but few of the men were interested. He looked forward to the time when a court could be established which would be recognized by all nations and which would be the means of settling all international differences of opmion. He also said that in the course of his travels so great a desire for such a court as there is here. So far as the Eastern question is concerned, he thought it would be long before the European nations would consent to a settlement by arbitration, for all the countries bordering on the East are extremely jealous of each other. Mrs. Dr. Sarah T. Rogers then presented the General with a large portrait of Lucretia Mett. This ended the reception, and after a general handshaking the General with

rati of Lucretia Mott. This ended the reception, and after a general handshaking the General withdraw.

The room had hardly been emptied of the members of the Peace Union when a delegation of about seventy-five Mothodist clergymen entered. In a few moments General Grant entered the room, escorted by Bishop Simpson and George W. Childs. The Bishop introduced the delegation. Rev. Dr. Henry W. Warren delivered an address, after which the General was called on for a speech. Turning to Dr. Warren he said:—"There was no doubt about the loyalty of the Mothodist Church in the North, and there was no doubt of its disloyalty in the South. What is true of the loyalty of the Methodist Church in the North might be said in regard to the churches of the other denominations, with not perhaps the same unanimity—cnough, however, to save them. I thank you for the words you have spoken." Those present were then personally presented to General Grant. This occupied some little time, atter which the reverend gentleman rotired. General Grant and Mrs. Grant then socupied some little time, atter which the reverend gentleman rotired. General Grant has end on General Grant then secompanied Bishop Simpson to his residence, where a quiet lunch was partaken of.

The Mayor and a committee of the Councils called on General Grant this morning and bade him farewell. The General expressed himself as well pleased with his visit and entertainment in the city.

General Grant this morning and bade him farewell. The General expressed himself as well pleased with his visit and entertainment in the city.

General Grant the Bank of North America. He was accompanied by Mr. George W. Childs. There were only a few invited guests present, prominent among whom was Colonel Thomas A. Scott.

Lawing the bank the General was driven to the residence of Mr. John Weish, ex-Minister to England, where he dined with that gentleman, along with President Hayes, the latter's son, Burchard; Mr. Bright, son of John Bright, M. P.; George W. Childs and Anthony J. Draxel.

Pre

General Grant, accompanied by General Sherman, will leave Philadelphia, at a quarter to twelve A. M. to-day, on the Central Short Line Railroad, for Ceto-day, on the Central Short Line Railroad, for Co-dar Keys, Fla. It is understood that he will break the journey by stopping off at Columbis for a few hours. He will remain at Codar Keys for a short time and then proceed by the regular steamer for Havana on Tuesday.

PARNELL RECEPTION COMMITTEE

COMPLETING PERPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION AND BANQUET TO. THE IRISH AGITATOR.

The sub-committee of the General Executive Com-mittee having in charge the reception to Mr. Par-nell met yesterday atternoon at Sweeny's Hotel, Mr. W. E. Robinson in the chair. Stephen J. Meaney and the Rev. J. M. Hickey offered an address of welcome which they had been requested to prepare. It was adopted and the recommendation made to the General Committee that the address should be presented to Mr. Parnell on shipboard as soon as it was possible to gain access to the vessel. It was also resolved that application be made to the proper authorities for permission to board the steamer in the lower Bay, and that a steam barge be engaged to convey the Roand that a steam barge be engaged to convey the R

coption Committee to the vessel.

Last evening the general Executive Committee met at Gooper Union to hear the reports of the various sub-committees in regard to the reception. Mr. W. E. Robinson presided. The Committee on the Hall reported that they could obtain Madison Square Garden for one night for \$300. They had not tried. reported that they could obtain Madison Square Garden for one night for \$300. They had not tried to secure Cooper Union, as even its large hall was deemed imadequate. The Finance Committee wanted to know whether they were empowered to raise funds simply for the reception of Mr. Parnell or for the relief of the poor in Ireland also. They were instructed to confine themselves to the former object and defor the latter until Mr. Parnell's arrival. It was moved that fifty cents admission to the Garden be charged to hear Mr. Parnell's peak and that a dollar be charged for reserved seats. This called put the romark from a member that it was undemocratic to have reserved seats and it was necessary for the hod carrier and the millionnsire to sit down together to honor Parnell. The member was reminded that the greater the receipts the greater the relief for Ireland's poor, and the motion was carried. It was also decided that Mr. Parnell should distribute the money that was raised. It was remarked ontbehalf of the Reception Committee that it was expected that representative men should be appointed on the Reception Committee, and it was therefore moved that the Reception Committee be reorganized so that it might be composed only of well known citizens. The motion was carried, and it was decided that a sub-committee of twelve be appointed by the Chair to prepare a list of names for a reception committee. The Banquet Committee reported that they had not decided whether to tender a banquet to Mr. Parnell soon after his arrival or after his tour through the United States as an indorsement of his acts, previous to his return to England. It was deemed best to consult Mr. Parnell soon after his arrival or after his tour through the United States as an indorsement of his acts, previous to his return to England. It was deemed best to consult Mr. Parnell winds in the matter. The address of welcome was referred back to the committee, with power to change certain postions of it as might be afterward suggested by members who took excep

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant Edwin the President, to take enect May 20, 1880. Leave of absence is granted to Lieutenant McNeill from January 1 to May 20. Six months' leave of absence is granted to Assistant Surgeon John H. Bartholf, United States Army. Phree months' leave is granted to Captain Frederick Whyte, ordnance storokesper. First Lieutenant Henry Wygant, Twenty-tourth infantry, is relieved from duty on recruiting service and ordered to join his company.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1879. The Secretary of the Navy has received informa-tion that the United States ship Swatars was put in commission at Boston on Wednesday, the 24th inst. Second Lieutenant I. J. Gulick is granted one month's leave of absence, when the marine guard of the United States ship Alliance is transferred to the marine barracks at Norfolk, Va. Captain R. L. Meade, United States Marine corps, is ordered from Huntington, L. L., to the marine barracks at Brooke lyn, N. Y.